

CALIFORNIA AND COAST.

Horticulturists Denounce the System of Selling Futures.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TERMINAL.

The Court-martial of Captain Millmore Concluded and the Findings Sent to Washington.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

HORTICULTURAL TOPICS.

Bad Effects of Selling on Futures—Unreliable Crop Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27th.—The monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held this afternoon at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Judge Blackwood presided temporarily in the absence of A. T. Hatch and Professor Hilgard. Dr. Gustav E. E. E. was elected a member. The report of the Board of Directors was read, showing that the sale of fruit in the State is not so good as it was last year. The sale of fruit in the State is not so good as it was last year. The sale of fruit in the State is not so good as it was last year.

A new plum from San Diego was reported to have been raised, of the cherry-plum variety, which grows quite early. When cooked it develops a most agreeable flavor. Fruit in this region ripens much later than in places north. This plum is called the Grom plum.

G. P. Rixford stated that the apple crop in Eastern Nevada was short this season and reaches only fair. The plum crop is fairly good. There is not fruit enough grown in that region to cut any figure in this market or East, but shows that they can grow fruit in that country.

Mr. Olyer of Alameda county said that the plum, pear and apricot crops were quite fair. He showed a graft of plum on apricot which was considered by those present to be remarkably fine.

Mr. Wilcox of Santa Clara stated that there was a good crop of peaches and apricots this year. There was only half a crop of peaches. The buyers were trying to keep up the prices though. The society should condemn the practice of buying on futures.

Mr. Perkins of Alameda spoke in favor of Mr. Bancroft's resolution, and suggested that blanks be sent out to the fruit men throughout the State as to the condition of crops, etc.

The chair agreed with Mr. Wilcox in his remarks on futures. He had been approached early in the season and offered nearly one-third of the price at present. If the sellers could hold out for a certain time they could get the worth of their crops.

Mr. Olyer of Alameda recommended organization among the fruit-growers for mutual protection. In regard to the sale of crops in this State, he had reports from two men whose orchards adjoin each other and yet make diametrically opposite reports. Which of them to believe he was at a loss to know.

W. H. Pepper of Petaluma read a paper on "Cherry Culture."

Over Colaprosa Falls.

ALBANY (Or.), June 27th.—At 4 o'clock this evening Roscoe Goss, accompanied by two boys aged about 12 years, sons of A. B. Matthews and W. H. McFarland, went boat-riding on the Colaprosa river above the city. Not returning at nightfall their families became uneasy, and a search was instituted. The boat was found broken to pieces, below Colaprosa Falls, at the Magnolia Mills, where it was found. It is supposed they were all drowned.

The Millstone Court-Martial.

TUCSON (A. T.), June 27th.—The Court-martial trial of Captain A. E. Millmore closed today. The findings have been forwarded to Washington and will not be made public until announced there. The Judge-Advocate announced that an additional charge had been made against Millmore which will be tried tomorrow. The allegation is the payment of fraudulent vouchers for typewriter and supplies to the amount of \$150.

The Military Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27th.—An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon to discuss the silver question and a number of resolutions which were presented by the committee last Tuesday. Resolutions which favored the coinage of \$500,000 of silver a month, and were against unrestricted coinage, proposing that it be restricted to the product of American mines, were finally adopted.

A Big Contract.

PORTLAND, June 27th.—The Northern Pacific Terminal Company has been awarded a contract to a Tacoma syndicate of 800,000 cubic yards of earth to be placed in Couch Lake, at points designated by the Terminal Company. The contract price is \$216,000. The earth is to be taken from the bed of the Willamette river. Work will be begun in a few days.

Steamer Captain Censured.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27th.—James E. Denny, Master of the steamer Santa Monica, has had his license suspended for thirty days. The Santa Monica ran aground during a heavy fog near Redondo on May 15th, sustaining \$200 damages. Captain Denny is censured for not having cast the lead or taken any soundings after passing Heceta when the fog set in.

Arrested for Forgery.

SAN DIEGO, June 27th.—O. W. Hollenbeck, of the banking house of O. W. Hollenbeck & Co., at Auburn, Cal., to day had a warrant issued for his arrest by W. A. Meek for forging a check of \$500 and for attempting to pass another of \$1,000. Meek was arrested and held for examination on July 2d. Bond was fixed at \$1,000.

Murderous Negroes.

OAKLAND, June 27th.—A Negro Sull and W. B. Lawrence, colored men, had a quarrel in a saloon on Fourth street this evening, and while they were struggling Sull drew a revolver, and shot Lawrence four times, killing him almost instantly. Sull came here recently from Texas and Lawrence from Fresno. Sull was arrested.

The Glorious Fourth.

VALLEJO, June 27th.—Homer B. Sprague, ex-President of Mills College, will deliver the oration here on the Fourth. There will also be a grand horse-cart race, in which Vallejo, Napa and Benicia will participate. The Veteran Firemen's Association of San Francisco will also celebrate here.

They Beat the Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27th.—Police Judge Rix this afternoon held William Fallon and J. W. Nagle, arrested for tapping the Western Union wires leading to the pool rooms, to answer before the Superior Court, with bail at \$10,000.

Death of a Pioneer Miner.

DOWNEVILLE, June 27th.—James A. Rankin, a pioneer, 61 years of age, and well known in mining circles in Sierra Nevada and Yuba counties, died here this morning of pneumonia.

Blew His Head Off.

TACOMA, June 27th.—While Peter Burnett, a miner of South Prairie near here, was carrying some explosive in his hands yesterday, it exploded, blowing his head nearly off.

Blew in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27th.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the residence of Miss M. J. White, and burned the top of the house. Damage, \$100.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Recommendations as to Temperance and Missionary Lessons.

PITTSBURGH, June 27th.—The International Sunday-school Convention, this morning decided that the second World's and seventh Triennial International Sunday-school Conventions be held together in St. Louis in 1893.

At the afternoon session Miss Willard, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke in support of a proposition to set apart four Sundays in each year to be devoted to teaching temperance in the Sabbath-schools. The International Committee to furnish appropriate lessons. After a lengthy discussion an amendment by C. F. Jacob, Chairman of the International Executive Committee, was adopted. It set in part: "In selecting the course of lessons for the year 1892, the Lesson Committee found in the course in the quarter suitable temperance lesson, and therefore they made the lesson for the thirteenth Sunday a missionary lesson. In another quarter, for the same year, they selected a lesson on temperance and missionary lesson. Therefore for the thirteenth Sunday of that quarter they have given temperance lessons.

At the afternoon session for the quarters this year, they have selected a temperance lesson, and a missionary lesson, leaving it optional with the schools to use either. The committee cannot say in advance just what lessons will be in any year, but took it that possibly the selection for other years may be a like selection for 1892. The Lesson Committee for Great Britain urged that the committee of lessons to have optional temperance lessons, stating that if only a temperance lesson is selected many schools would not use it, but select other lessons which would be better.

"The Executive Committee, therefore, recommends that the Convention approve the action of the Lesson Committee, as indicated by the recommendation to publishers of lesson books throughout the United States and Canada, to make notes upon temperance and missionary lessons, as upon other lessons of the quarters, and also temperance temporarily emphasized, the subject of temperance in the lessons in regular course will be suitably done."

After several interesting addresses a final adjournment was had.

COLLEGE OARSMEN.

Yale Once More Defeats the Harvard Boys.

NEW LONDON (Conn.), June 27th.—As usual great throngs of people came today to see the annual four-mile straight-away eight-oared shell race between Yale and Harvard crews. Yale won by three and a half lengths in 21:29. Harvard's time was 21:30. This is Yale's fifth successive victory and the record now stands in four-mile races; Yale 9, Harvard 6.

For the third time in a row one of the finest struggles ever seen on the Thames course. At no time in that distance was either crew able to get a decisive lead, and during the race both had a slight lead. Yale, however, by grand spurring and staying qualities, quickly recovered, and lost the position by small margin.

After passing the third-mile flag Harvard's stroke seemed to lose some of its effectiveness, which, with a perceptible roll to their shell and three or four slight surges by the coxswain, caused Harvard to lose the lead.

Yale finished strong, keeping up their long, steady swing with almost faultless precision, crossing the line and resting on the bank with the slightest sign of distress, while in the Harvard boat the men clearly showed the effects of their determined efforts.

The Columbia-Harvard freshmen race was rowed in the dark and proved a rather unsatisfactory affair. The race was two miles and the referee gave it to Columbia. In the last half mile it is stated a steamer ran across the bow of the Harvard boat so near as to interfere with their work.

First race, one mile, Longstreet won, Strideaway second, Eric third. Time, 1:41 4/5.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, Condon won. Sepanto second, Tourist third. Time, 1:10.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, Padishaw won. Adlam second, Folsom third. Time, 1:58.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Little Jim won. Sorento second, Guy third. Time, 2:12.

Fifth race, one and three-eighths miles, Stockton won. Her Highness second, Prather third. Time, 2:27.

Sixth race, one and three-eighths miles, Madstone won. Adlam second, Vengeur third. Time, 1:42 4/5.

At CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 27th.—First race, two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, Kingman won. Donatello second, Rose Howie third. Time, 1:40.

Second race, three-year-olds, one mile, Flyaway won. Princess Limoo second, Amelia third. Time, 1:48.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, Longlight won. Prince Fortunate second, Blarney Stone third. Time, 1:49.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Duke of Highlands won. Birthday second, Boat third. Time, 1:58.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Brotherhood, League and Association Games Yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 27th.—National League games today resulted as follows:

At Cleveland—Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 3.

At Cincinnati—New York 8, Cincinnati 4.

At Pittsburgh—Boston 7, Pittsburgh 5.

At Chicago—Brooklyn 7, Chicago 5.

BROTHERHOOD GAMES.

At Cleveland—Brooklyn 6, Cleveland 5.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 10, New York 8.

At Buffalo—Philadelphia 7, Buffalo 5.

At Chicago—Chicago 2, Boston 5.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 8, Louisville 6.

At Toledo—Toledo 5, Columbus 9.

At Syracuse—Syracuse 3, Brooklyn 7.

RAISINS AND PRUNES.

Quotations of the Competitors of California's Product.

New York, June 27th.—The latest quotations for foreign products in this market, which come into competition with California products, is given herewith to enable Californians exactly to estimate the present competition here. Malaga raisins, loose, per box, from \$1.75 to \$2.00; the same being for four Crown Malaga raisins; \$2.25 for Valencia raisins; of stalk, 7 1/2 %; same, layers, 9 1/4 %; Sultana raisins, 9 1/2 %; London layers, \$2.25 to \$2.45; French prunes, sixties to nineties, \$2.00; Turkish prunes, boxes, seventies to one hundred, 7 1/2 %; Turkish prunes, bags, 6 1/4 %.

The first Valencia raisins are expected to arrive about the 1st of September.

FRUIT SALES.

CHICAGO, June 27th.—The agents of the California Fruit Union today sold two carloads of California fruit at the following prices: Peaches, 35 cents to \$1.35; apples, \$1.10 to \$1.65; plums, \$1.15 to \$1.40; figs, \$2.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Was the Dismissal of the Gas Trust Suit a Job?

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA VICTORY.

Rose's Conrad Wins at Sheephead Bay—Results of the Races and Ball Games.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

LABOR'S TRIALS.

Striking Men and Women are in a Starving Condition.

NEW YORK, June 27th.—A few days ago it was thought that the clockmakers' strike was ended. Now two thousand people are starving. Men are so weakened by hunger that they stagger as they walk, and famished children are crying in vain for bread. Of ten thousand people who are so weakly, only a few are able to live, but others are dependent on charity, and have lived for days on bread and water only.

Men with gaunt, haggard faces and eyes wild with hunger were seen by the score at the headquarters of the clockmakers' union, 100 Broadway. Professor Garfield, President of the Clockmakers' Union, has made strong appeals to other organizations for aid, which have been responded to, but there are so many people without food that the money obtained is only a drop in the bucket.

Professor Garfield was seen yesterday afternoon and described the condition of things as deplorable. "We can only assist the worst cases," he said. "It is the best we can do. We give \$3 a week for a family. Some of the people are living on credit, while others are doing everything they can to get out of the street."

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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Debate in the House Over the National Election Bill.

WYOMING TO BECOME A STATE.

Northern Democrats Protest Against the Election Bill as a Revolutionary Measure.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS PROTEST.

They Decline the National Election Bill as a Revolutionary Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.—The Northern Democrats in the House have prepared a formal protest against the national election bill, which is termed "the extraordinary, dangerous and revolutionary measure now proposed by the leaders of the party in power."

The protest says: "If the power claimed by the majority resides in the Constitution, which is the basis of the Republic, and the Constitution is to be maintained, the Federal Government for one hundred years and over. The bill is purely a partisan measure intended primarily to control elections for Congress and Presidential elections in all States, and to intimidate, harass, obstruct and harass by political prosecutions in unfriendly hands adverse majorities in the cities of the North."

"To carry on this scheme of imperial Government millions of dollars will be taxed from our people and the judiciary of the United States prostituted to the partnership in the management of elections and these invasions of the liberties of our people will be left for safety entirely to the discretion of the party in power."

"This protest appeals to American free men without regard to party to enter a timely protest by way of public meeting or otherwise against this consolidation of government, destruction of popular rights and the very foundation of American liberty, as this vicious and patriotic measure is a serious menace to the very life of the Republic. The issue is: Shall a political party elect itself and keep in power by patting agents who are to control political elections in all the States?"

STAFFS RIGHTS.

A House Report that Has the Right Ring to It.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.—Representative Reed of Iowa, has prepared, on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, a report of the committee on the Senate original packing bill. The Senate bill is applicable to intoxicating liquors and the House bill to all articles of commerce.

The report says that in the opinion of the committee, all property which has been imported into a State and kept for sale there, ought to be subject for all purposes to the jurisdiction of the State, and all persons engaged in traffic within such State ought to be subject to such rules as it may enact for the regulation of that traffic.

The States are to be left free to determine their own policies, and they ought to be free to enact and enforce such laws as they may deem best adapted to their needs and the happiness of their people.

"In the judgment of the committee," the report concludes, "it would be unwise to enact a general law applicable to all articles of commerce, than to meet an emergency with reference to particular States."

NAVY BICKERINGS.

A Captain Said to be the Victim of Persecution.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.—It is expected that the United States steamer Richmond, now on the way home from Brazil, will reach Hampton Roads, Va., to-morrow.

San Francisco High School.—Accredited for all courses save the Classical Course and the Literary Course; provided that recommended graduates applying for admission offer Latin, subject six, in lieu of English, subject fourteen.

San Jose High School.—Accredited for all courses save the Classical Course and the Literary Course; provided that recommended graduates applying for admission offer Latin, subject six, in lieu of English, subject fourteen.

Stockton High School.—Accredited for all courses save the Classical Course and the Literary Course; provided that recommended graduates applying for admission offer Latin, subject six, in lieu of English, subject fourteen.

Catching Rattlesnakes for Oil.

Most people think that rattlesnakes are entirely useless upon the earth, but the story told by the Athens Banner will set a new belief.

A letter from Lieutenant McFadden says that in South Georgia where men extract oil from the rattlesnake and use it to cure rheumatism. These persons will give a negro \$1 to point out a rattlesnake to a negro, and then they kill it in a peculiar manner.

They place the fork of the snake's head, then they put a cord around it and strangle the snake. This is done to keep the snake from biting itself. The body of the reptile is then strung up and the oil extracted from it. It sells at \$2 per gallon, and this industry is a very profitable one.

To Offset the Veto.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.—Senator Jones of Arkansas today introduced a bill authorizing the Supervisors of Maricopa county, Arizona, to issue bonds at the rate of \$100,000 to the State, and to the county of the county. The

RURAL IMPROVEMENT.

A PROGRESSIVE UNDERTAKING IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

The Ten-Block System for the Numbering of Country Homes—Guide Boards and Distances.

[From the Pacific Rural Press.]

For the past two and a half months some of the more progressive citizens of Contra Costa county have been holding meetings in several of the school districts for the combined purpose of selecting pleasing names for the entire system of roads of the county and securing the measuring of the roads, the numbering of the residences according to the ten-block system, and the erecting of guide-boards at all the crossings and junctions.

Eight or ten meetings have taken place, and two more are arranged for, after which a perfecting and finishing committee is to take charge of the movement, and after making it a systematic and harmonious whole, present it to the Board of Supervisors for their action.

It may be interesting and useful to other communities contemplating similar movements to know the progress which has been made by Contra Costa and the situation at the present time; also the principles which have governed some parts of the work which is being done.

The first meetings were held at the school-house in one of the interior districts. The afternoon was rainy, and but few were present, but the ladies were ladies. But they were earnest and interested in the work, and a commencement was made. A report was sent to the county papers and to other school districts, and another meeting was called for two weeks later. After two meetings in the country school-house, this series of meetings moved from one town to another and finally reached the county seat. Other meetings were held in distant parts of the county and one in San Francisco during the same time. The ladies have kept up their interest during the entire progress of the work. The County Surveyor was requested by resolution to prepare a descriptive list of the roads of the county for use in the work. This he did promptly. The county press has been ready and willing with their assistance, and most of the people were occupied with other thoughts, and their interest in the movement developed slowly. But those who interested themselves in it from the first realized that the unknown quantity figured largely in the undertaking, and they determined to stay by the proposition, and now they confidently expect to secure very satisfactory results.

SELECTING NAMES FOR COUNTRY ROADS.

In this work it is perhaps even more important to avoid and discard with good taste and judgment than it is to make selections carefully. The selection of a few objectionable names would mar the symmetry of the whole and be a constant source of irritation for years afterward to a person of fine sensibilities. The names which if not particularly good are at least not objectionable are almost endless. The two important things which have been avoided are naming the roads for a resident or the name of a farm or residence upon it. It would hardly be satisfactory to those whose names were not selected. Also to avoid giving the road the name of any of its termini. While such a name would be appropriate when traveling in one direction, it would not be equally so if going in the opposite one.

The first place to search for names is among the legends, historical associations, landscape features, botanical features, etc., of the locality. In most counties there would probably be more roads than names of this class could be found which would be applicable to them, and it would become necessary to look elsewhere to supply the deficiency. They may be found among the patriotic and sentimental, as is done in France, using such words as republic, democracy, people, commonwealth, American, national, liberty, independence, etc. Names of national personages, prominent people in any walk of life, authors, musicians, editors, jurists, Indian and mythological names, naval vessels, famous horses, localities, the special industry of the road, might be drawn upon with propriety.

In Contra Costa there is quite a foreign population, and foreign names are used in some cases. The word "road" is not invariably used, but other equivalents are substituted, so as to give a pleasing variety. Highway, road, route, way, crossing, drive, local (for a local road having no outlet), connect (for a short road, used mostly to connect other more prominent roads), all are used with appropriate adjectives.

NAMES SELECTED.

The following are some of the names selected: "Contra Costa Highway," for the road leading from the county seat south, completely through the county. It is the only name in which the word highway is used; and it will be familiarly known as the "highway."

"Alhambra Way," for the road from Martinez to Pinole, through the celebrated Alhambra valley.

"Rio Vista," river view, for the road along the bluff over the river west of Martinez.

"Mountain Drive," for the road leading to the summit of Mt. Diablo.

"Camino Diablo," for the road around the base of Mt. Diablo.

"Golden Gate Way," for the road west from the town of Walnut Creek to the ridge overlooking San Francisco and the Golden Gate. Alameda will be asked to continue this road further, possibly to the bay, opposite the Golden Gate.

"Via Concordia," for a road near the town of Concord.

"Concord Lateral," for a road extending out of the town of Concord, like the lateral branches of a tree.

"Pacheco Landing Local," for the local road to the landing of that name.

"Willow Pass Road," for the road through the pass, and extending in either direction.

"Lime Ridge Crossing," for the road over the ridge and connecting two other roads.

"Walnut Way," for a road in the vicinity of the town of Walnut Creek, along a portion of the upper part of Walnut creek, in which locality are numerous native California walnut trees.

Other names are "Granville Way," "Ignacio Vista," "Star King Way," "White Oak Road," "Via Dante," "Camina Canada," "Stanley Road," "Esperanza Drive," "Kit Carson Road," "Gastro Connex," "Zig Zag Route," "Via Ramona."

THE TEN-BLOCK SYSTEM.

On account of the close proximity to San Francisco, quite a number of the business men of that city have homes in Contra Costa, and when the projected railroads are completed there will be more of them people looking for eligible locations within its borders. One of this class of residents is A. L. Bancroft, the San Francisco publisher, who has a large young orchard of shipping fruits growing up. While studying over the problem of improving the situation of rural affairs of his country in connection with naming the roads, he developed the ten-block system of numbering country houses, which seems to supply the one deficiency needed to make the combination of road names, country-house numbers, guide-boards and a county directory a practical and a pleasing feature of country life.

The system is to divide each mile

along the roads into ten equal parts, or imaginary blocks of 330 feet, 176 yards or 8 chains each, and assign to each block two numbers, one on each side of the road. Any and every house located within a block is given the number of the block. The first one—in and nearly every case it will be the only one in the block—has simply the number; the second one has the same number followed by the letter A; the third by the letter B; the fourth by C, and so on—Nos. 196, 196A, 196B, 196C, etc. If there is no house in a block, the number is assigned to it just the same, and it remains in readiness should a house be built at a future time.

When a road goes completely through a town and continues beyond, the country numbers are suspended at the town limits. The measuring is continued through the town the same as elsewhere, and the numbers are resumed again after passing out of the town limits again on the opposite side. The numbers to be applied are determined the same as elsewhere, by the distance from the starting point.

See how it works. Here are the fine points, and very strong ones, in favor of this system. In fact, it is the only at this time, so far as known, to systematize this thing. The numbers indicate the distance from the starting point, which can be figured almost instantly. As there are two numbers to each block, divide the house number by two to find the number of blocks from the commencement; as there are 10 blocks in the mile, divide the result by 10, or point off one decimal, and the distance in miles and tenths is obtained. Take, for example, 196. Divide by 2 and you have 98, divide that again by 10, or point off one decimal, and you have 9.8 miles. This calculation can be made as fast as a horse can run. In the case of the odd numbers, add 1, divide by 2, divide by 10, and the correct result is obtained. As new residences are built, new numbers can be added at any time and to any extent without disturbing the existing numbers.

The growth of towns which encroach upon the country houses or new towns springing up and absorbing several of the country houses and their numbers would not disturb the numbering in the slightest degree. The numbers being dependent upon the distance from the starting point, those remaining retain their numbers unchanged. The only disturbance which could ever possibly occur would be in a case where the first house was placed near the end of the block and numbered and afterward other buildings were erected on the block before the original one. In such cases the numbers of that particular block would need rearranging, but those in the other blocks would remain undisturbed.

Numbers placed at the entrances to the residences would in this way serve as mile-stones. If absolute accuracy is desired, it can be easily indicated by placing in very small figures below the numbers the distance in feet to the edge of the block each way, thus:

235 196 235

Would indicate the entrance to be 243 feet distant from the edge of the block on the left and 285 feet distant on the right.

Knowing the road and number of a resident, it can be located exactly, and a person can readily be directed to it. With this full scheme established, it becomes practicable to publish contro directories upon the same plan as city directories, or addresses of the voters could be given in the great register of the county by road and number, which would be useful as far as it goes.

It also becomes feasible to use a four-page "finder" or card the size of a large letter envelope in this way: The first page for a business advertisement; the inside or second and third pages could contain in tabular form a complete list of all the roads in any county giving names, the exact point of demarcation from any other road, direction, length of the road by means of the numbers in it, and the exact point of its junction with another road at its ending. The fourth page would accommodate a complete map of the county.

With such a card, or being familiar with the points of connection and the length of the roads, the distance from any number on any road, any number on any other road in the county could be calculated in about two minutes.

The features named will frequently save time, which is occasionally money even in Contra Costa, besides the satisfaction of going in and traveling through a country surrounded by these marks of progressive civilization.

APPLYING THE NAMES TO THE ROADS.

With a system of house numbers which indicate distance, it will be at once seen that it is desirable for the roads to be known by the same names, and to have continuous house-numbering for as long distances as is practicable.

Martinez, the county seat, is situated at the northern edge of the county. It seems hardly practical to establish a rule for applying names to roads which would be applicable to all counties. It seems to be necessary to consider each case somewhat independently. In the case of Contra Costa, the following general idea was adopted: All roads were terminated at the county seat were considered to commence at that point, and the measuring for the "blocks" to begin at the county-house, the country numbers to begin when the city limits are passed. The first county number used is determined by the distance from the Court-house.

The numbers on the roads not touching the county seat begin at the end of the road nearest to it and work away from it, although there are some exceptions to this rule.

Names are made to extend in a general direction as far as practicable, even where there is a slight offset where one road crosses another.

With all roads being numbered to or toward the Court-house, it is very easy to calculate the mileage of journeymen.

GUIDE-BOARDS.

The kind of guide-board to be used and the style of lettering has not yet been fully determined, but it is taking shape. What will probably be a board of galvanized sheet-iron sufficiently thick to withstand a charge of shot from the gun of the small boy, with the edges rolled into tubes to stiffen them, and the boards themselves bent so as to admit of being fastened with screws on two right-angled sides of a 4x4 redwood post extending about eight feet above the ground.

The boards are to be painted with a light background, not quite white, the lettering to be a very dark brown color, and a dark painted border surrounding the whole. The wording on the boards will contain the name of the road, and in very small letters in a line below, the termini of the road, and below that the names of connecting roads and towns in either direction, with the distances in miles and decimal fractions, thus:

GRANVILLE WAY.

From 215 C. C. Highway to 14 Ignacio Vista, 1.8 M.

124 IGNACIO VISTA 1.8 M.

124 IGNACIO VISTA 1.8 M.

124 IGNACIO VISTA 1.8 M.

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124 IGNACIO VISTA 1.8 M.

FARM AND ORCHARD.

EXTRAORDINARY OF PASTURING CATTLE OVER LARGE TRACTS.

Points for Dairymen—Care of Milk in Cheese-Making—Hilling Potatoes—Cutting Oats—Farm Notes.

The time will come when beef cattle will be raised on small farms and the food cut and carried to the cattle instead of using the land for pasture. The system of pasturing is apparently the most profitable of all methods for raising cattle, and no doubt it will be difficult to convince farmers that other systems are cheaper and better, but when farmers are compelled to limit their operations to smaller areas they will be surprised to learn that they have before being using the most extravagant system that is possible to be applied to dairying—that of pasturing over large tracts. Even with our advanced system of agriculture and stock-raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cattle for the production of beef, butter and milk, and until they have, as a class, graded their stock to a degree nearly reaching the full bred they will not kindly adopt the intensive methods, but must ultimately be forced from their present position, and the change will be to their advantage.

The value of the land, the interest on its use, the factors that should enter into the expenses of dairying or cattle-feeding. Whether it is cheaper to allow the cattle to go to the pasture, harvest the grass and bring it to the barn in their stomachs, or whether it is cheaper to cultivate the land in order to derive all that it will produce, and feed the produce to the cattle at the barn, is the important question that is receiving more attention than any other relating to feeding at the present time, and the ultimate solution will depend on the growth of the country and the value of the land. But every farmer has had some experience in a comparison of the two systems, for the fattening of steers in winter is simply the application of the intensive system through necessity, as the lack of pasture forces the farmer to use the stock confined in order that he may feed and care for them with as little labor as possible.

The largest profit derived is from the mature, as but 30 per cent. of the food eaten is digested and assimilated, the rest being carried away in the manure, but the proportion, though this may vary according to the kind of food provided. If the cattle gave no profit, when sold, over the cost of food, the manure would still remain as a large item in their favor. The fattening of steers, however, as at present practiced, is for the farmer to go to the market and buy a lot for that purpose. If he becomes interested in the improvement of his stock he will learn that it is cheaper to raise his steers and fatten them, for he can secure a lot of steers from a well-bred three-year-old steer than from a lot of steers bought from dealers, as there is just that difference between the two classes of animals. Good breeding, with the use of ensilage and grain, and the young animals forced in growth from the start, will not only give a larger profit, but allow more land to be cultivated by a more economical system of feeding.

Prof. Robertson, of Ontario, Canada, gives the following points of interest to dairymen who desire to produce the best quality of cheese or butter:

1. Milk from cows in excellent health and apparent contentment only should be used.

2. Until after the eighth milking, the milk should not be offered to a cheese factory.

3. An abundant supply of suitable, clean, and easily digestible, wholesome, nutritious feed should be provided.

4. Pure cold water should be allowed in quantities limited only by the cow's capacity and desire for drink.

5. A hot trot containing salt to begin with, and a cold trot at the end, which the cows have access every day, is requisite indispensable in the profitable keeping of cows.

6. Stagnant impure water should be prohibited. The responsibility for the efficacy of that beneficial prohibition rests wholly with the individual farmer.

7. Wild leeks and other weeds common in bush pastures give an offensive odor and flavor to milk of animals consuming them.

8. All vessels used in handling milk should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after their use. Washing first in tepid or cold water to which has been added a little soda, and subsequent scalding with boiling water, will prepare them for airing, that they may remain perfectly sweet.

9. Cows should be milked with dry hands, and only after the udders have been washed or thoroughly brushed.

10. Tin pails should be used.

11. All milk should be properly strained immediately after it is drawn.

12. Milking should be done and milk should be kept only in a place where the surrounding air is pure. Otherwise the presence of the tainting odors will not be neglected by the milk.

13. All milk should be thoroughly aired immediately after it has been strained. The treatment is equally beneficial to the evening's and morning's milk.

14. In warm weather all milk should be cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere after it has been aired, but not before.

15. Milk is better for being kept over night in small quantities, rather than in a large quantity in a small vessel.

16. Milk stands should be constructed to shade the milk, or vessels containing milk from the sun as well as to shelter from rains.

17. Only pure, clean, honest milk should be offered. Any deviation from that will not always go unpunished.

CUTTING OATS.

With many farmers oats are raised almost entirely for feed, and it is desirable to use them in a way so as to derive the largest amount of benefit. Cut at the right stage, the straw contains considerable nutriment. The difficulty in feeding unthrashed oats is that they will eat the heads and waste the straw. This may be obviated to some extent by cutting, crimping and storing away the same as hay. Yet even then there is a considerable waste that is desirable to avoid. For this reason it will be best to use the cutting law, running the oats through it before feeding. In this way all will be broken up clean, and the saving in waste will pay for the cost of cutting, while the value of the feed is increased because a better opportunity is afforded of making combinations.

It is necessary, if the best quality of feed is secured, to cut at the proper stage. If cut too green there is a loss in the grain, while if delayed until the seed has matured, the straw will lose much of its value, turning to wood. Cutting just after the seed has fully formed, and before the grains have hardened, is the best stage, and the nearer they can be cut to this stage the better the quality of feed.

Oats, like clover, should, if possible, be cut and cured without getting wet. They are stored away as they will mold if cut into the barn or stack damp. With the mower, rake, hay-fork and carrier they can be put away at low cost, or if stacked in the field the mower, gatherer and stacker can be used. They must lay and cure longer than hay, and thus the prin-

ciple objection to this plan is that a shower will seriously damage it. If cut and baled they must be carefully shocked up and capped and let stand three or four days, so as to cure the straw before baling it. Then, if run through a cutting-law and kept in tight mangers, they make a very cheap food and are of good quality.

It is best to prepare ahead, get the cutters and arrange a time in which to start. When a considerable number of stock is to be fed the poor-cutters will be found the most economical, but for a small number a heavy hand-cutter can be used, and can be made profitable. More profit can be secured from oats in this way than to stack and feed the grain and let the stock eat what they will of the straw.—*Prairie Farmer.*

CARE OF MILK.

Good cheese depends upon good milk. An expert maker can produce passable cheese from ordinary milk, but it lacks the peculiar flavor and keeping qualities of a first-class article. He is obliged to develop an artificial flavor by the use of salt and the oils and butter fats give the fine flavor are destroyed. More milk is consequently required for each pound of cheese, involving direct loss to the farmer. The bacteria that spoil milk are so small that thousands of them occupy a space no larger than the point of a needle, and multiply so rapidly that millions are produced from one in a short time. Milk is especially adapted to their growth, and a small quantity will furnish food for their rapid development. They adhere to the surface of vessels that have contained milk. With this fact in mind, the necessity for thorough cleaning is apparent. It has been shown that no amount of washing in cold or warm water will remove all the bacteria. It is necessary to use boiling water, and let stand in the vessels for a short time. This will destroy the active forms. Too much care cannot be exercised in scalding all implements used in the dairy.

Another question: How shall we care for the night's milk in order to secure the best result? Some cool it; others aerate it. The farmer is generally inclined to cooling, as it is easier, and the milk will not sour. It has been shown that the animal heat in the milk, when it is drawn from the cow, is in connection with the animal odor. If the milk is cooled, the heat is reduced, but the taste of the milk reveals presence of the animal flavor, and the odor will reappear when warmed. There is only one way in which milk can be properly cooled for cheese. That is by pasturing the cow on the best quality of feed, so that the milk will be of the best quality. The duty of the cheese-maker is to give the producer the necessary information and to cooperate with him, that a perfect milk may be produced. The producer is forced to grow the best quality of feed, as it would largely increase his income.—*American Agriculturist.*

HILLING POTATOES.

Experiments made by us twenty years ago and more showed that the common and almost universal practice of drawing the earth up in small hills around the potato plants was attended with considerable loss. The practice was founded on the erroneous supposition that all the roots and tubers were confined within a narrow space of comparatively few inches around each plant, and that a deep bed of earth in a narrow hill was just what it wanted. There may sometimes be a few roots of the potato plants and gardens are seen still to continue the practice.

The great mistake thus made may be observed by digging down a few inches in the spaces between the rows. It will be found that while the plants are still young, and before the tubers have formed, or grown to any size, the horizontal roots have met and crossed each other between and in the three-foot spaces. By hilling the plants the earth must be scraped or plowed away from these spaces and the horizontal roots cut off or laid bare. This treatment will necessarily reduce the growth of the tubers, which, although near the center of the hill, are fed by the roots.

The experiment is well worth trying. Select three or four rows and hill them well up. Select three or four more, and let the soil be kept well cultivated and kept mellow and flat. Count the bushels of each when dug and it will be found that those from the flat rows have from 10 to 20 per cent. more potatoes.

There are sometimes a few very peculiar conditions of the soil—shallow soil or rock, or otherwise—which may modify the result; but for common ground plowed at a good depth, and planted deep enough, there can be but one result. We observe that the Michigan state has modified this test by placing manure between the rows where the long horizontal roots could feed from it with better returns than by manuring it under or over the plants.—*Country Gentleman.*

FARM NOTES.

The surest way to remove paint is by the use of turpentine. If used immediately the paint will never fail to be erased.

During the warm days of summer a fat hog suffers severely. Avoid grain, and feed on grass or succulent food of any kind.

Take no heed to those who tell you that fruit trees, plants and vines will bear as well without cultivation as with, but remember that cultivation should be given, early, and that ill-timed, injudicious cultivation is worse than none.

As the roots of red clover equal two-thirds the weight of the stalks the plowing in of a clover sod leaves in the soil a large amount of valuable nitrogenous matter which cannot be so cheaply procured in any other matter.

How to cheaper the cost is to apply the cost to the product will be the largest. It is not profitable to grow and store a pound of food given to inferior stock will cost just as much as a pound of food given to choice animals.

Clover should be cut just before the heads begin to turn brown. To cut it sooner is to lose a portion of the nutritious matter, and to cut it later, some turn brown is to permit it to become more woody and less succulent.

There are one thousand farmers working like slaves and competing with each other to make low-priced butter where there is one who has become intelligent on this question, so that he can make a better article and get better pay for his time and labor.

For feeding in the sheep's outfit should be cut early, while the grain is in the milk state, easily compressible between thumb and finger. Properly cured and stacked it is excellent fodder for cattle or sheep. When the growth is rank the quality of the straw is inferior.

When grass is acknowledged as king, and treated as such in our pig-growing operations, we will have pork produced at a cheaper rate and of a finer quality. The cost of labor in the production of a crop of pigs is less than that of a crop of pigs, with that of a crop of grain.

From the vigorous growth of stray asparagus shoots after year in hedges, along roadsides and in uncultivated fields, it would appear that the old way of stuffing the soil with manure for the family plot is a somewhat wasteful method of raising this vegetable.

The sheep that has been sheared will now be more thrifty than the one heavily covered with wool. The heat is very injurious to sheep unless they can have a cool place to which to resort, with plenty of fresh water. They seek their food early in the morning, and graze again late in the afternoon.

An apple-packing case is reported in Canadian journals constructed on the principle of egg-packing cases, which have a compartment for each egg. In such a compartment case Wealthy apples have been exported to England and reported as

received in superb condition. The Wealthy is classed as a tender apple.

The Massachusetts Plover has there is no truth in the belief entertained by some old gardeners that some seeds, such as cucumbers and squashes, improve with age for several years. They are never so good as when fresh, and when fresh, and slowly lose their vitality until at the end of a number of years they are quite uncertain.

Snout on oyster is now easily destroyed in a very simple manner. The Department of Agriculture, in its "Journal of Mycology," states that if the snout be treated with scalding water, which is poured over the seed, and the seed immersed in the hot water for a few minutes, no injury will be done the seed, while the spores from which the fungus is propagated are destroyed.

L. J. Beach of Los Angeles says he has killed nearly all the gophers on his ranch of thirty acres by using carbon bis-sulphide on cotton wadding and then sticking the cotton in the holes, covering it over with dirt. He says it is essential to find every hole in the tract and fill them up. He used only one gallon of carbon bis-sulphide and about \$15 worth of cotton, the total cost being about \$4.

Sweet potatoes will endure dry weather as well as any crop grown, but when the plants are young the top soil should be kept loose. Weeds and grass should not be permitted to choke down the plants, as it is sometimes the case when the rains are frequent. As soon as the vines cover the ground well they should not be disturbed unless for cultivation. Warm days and nights will push the plants forward rapidly.

Although many foods have been recommended for young chicks, we have always had excellent success with stale bread, and oatmeal, fed in the dry condition, until the chicks are ten days old, when they may then be given cracked corn and wheat screenings also. Too much soft food is not wholesome for chicks. Chicks prefer dry food, and it serves the purpose better and entails less labor in preparation. Corn bread alone is insufficient, but it may be improved when dipped in milk.

The striped beetle is the enemy that prevents the melon and cucumber-grower from obtaining a large crop. The *Striped Beetle* is one that should be tried. Into a pail of land plaster put sufficient spirits of turpentine to give the plaster a strong flavor. About a tablespoonful of turpentine to two gallons of plaster is sufficient. In the morning (after the plants have made sufficient growth) scatter a small pinch on each hill. The odor drives away the beetles, and a second application is seldom necessary.

The importance of washing or currying the cow for the purpose of preventing disease may be shown by the fact that while a cow may discharge pounds of water through the kidneys she may drink 100 pounds, the 80 pounds passing off through the skin, carrying with it matter that should be eliminated from the body. Unless the water passes off freely the milk will be more or less contaminated. Wash the cow, currying or brush her, and remove the dried matter and scurf on the skin in order to promote free perspiration.

It is expected that breeders of pedigreed cattle will in the future avoid the insane practice of offering, as breeders, every thing dropped, merely because pedigreed. Save the culs for beef instead of for public sales, offer nothing refuse to sell anything, no matter who wants it or what he offers for it, that is not creditable to you as a breeder and to the stock as an individual. If three bulls out of five are castrated and only the very best saved, they will reflect more credit on you and on the breed, do better service to the buyer, and bring as much money as would the whole number. Never offer or sell a mean individual for breeding purposes.—*Rural World.*

COMING HOME TO TEA.

The fire is burning gayly.
The kettle sings its best;
All things are bright and cheerful
And the air is sweet and free.
There's nothing now, my baby,
To do for you and me,
But just to watch someone
Coming home to tea.

In all the land, my darling,
He says—and true it is—
There's not another sweeter
Than that half sweet as this.
And then—but this is nonsense,
Save the culs for beef instead of for public sales, offer nothing refuse to sell anything, no matter who wants it or what he offers for it, that is not creditable to you as a breeder and to the stock as an individual.

Now think what he'll be bringing
To us to night, my pet,
A cherry smile, for one thing,
That's worth a hundred more;
A merry word of greeting,
And kisses two and three!
For that's the way our some-one
Comes always home to tea.

—Ora Bronson

The German Empress will not accompany her husband when he goes swinging round circles this summer.

Sufferers

FROM Stomach and Liver derangements—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and Constipation—and a safe, reliable, and effective relief in all cases.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890.

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HOWELS ON PLAYS AND CRITICS.

W. D. Howells, in *Harper's Magazine* for

June, reviews the drama in America, and

is very severe upon American dramatic

critics, but is equally courageous in his

praise of American playwrights, and

incidentally of American actors. This is,

perhaps, even-handed justice, since Ameri-

can critics, as a rule, have been merciless

toward American playwrights, and not

tender of American actors.

Mr. Howells' charges, and we incline to

the belief that he is mainly justified by

the facts, that American dramatic criti-

cism has shown unwearied perseverance in

undervaluing whatever was native or

novel in the efforts of our playwrights.

Nevertheless, he believes that we are well

on our way toward the promise of an Ameri-

can comedy. Mr. Howells thinks that in

their admiration for the extreme neat-

ness of carpentry in the plays the French

dramatists give us, the newspaper critics in

America have acquired a habit of over-

looking native merit of a higher order, and

in consequence of tip-tilting the nose at

American productions.

There is just enough of truth in the

avertment to make his very severe handling

of the subject decidedly crisp and interest-

ing, and to suggest to the men of the press

who are driven to their criticisms by proof

readers and foremen between midnight

and cock-crow, that there is a large mea-

sure of injustice in their treatment of home

talent. It may be due, probably is, to too

near a view of American life and too dis-

tant a view of foreign subjects that com-

pose the groundwork of French and

German plays.

The truth is about as Mr. Howells so

ingeniously puts it, that while the average

American critic can tell us what is good

and what is bad acting, since he has seen

enough of both to distinguish, there is his

uselessness too often ends, as the essayist

has it, "not certainly by his fault, for no

man can be blamed for not telling more

than he knows." That is to say, to put it

more generously and kindly that Mr. How-

ells seems disposed to do, the American

dramatic critic too often cares little for the

life which the true drama should repre-

sent. He judges the play rather by the

action than the motive, and instead of seek-

ing out the true functions of the drama, and

adopting them as the standard by which to

estimate worth and ascertain failure, he falls

into the error of substituting his idea of acting, and

his own conceptions of what the ideal play

should be, whereas he should judge the

mimic by life as it was, or is, in the at-

mosphere created.

By this method Mr. Howells thinks that

the American playwright has been brought

to a state of nervous dread of the Ameri-

can critics, who outnumber his class so

greatly and possess such a powerful lever-

age against it. They have come to think

that there must be something low and vul-

gar in presenting on the stage American

life as they see it upon the street and in

society. Because they are thus unnerved

they do not venture to be true to life. There

is enough of justice in this severe

judgment to cause the native critic to

think it over and debate with himself: Have

I been unjust with the American play-

wright? Is the nearness of my view

blinding me to the truth? Have I, as

Howells charges, been cowering the Ameri-

can dramatist by refusing to see the real-

ities in American life as he sees them, and

by condemning him for not adopting "the

artificialities which exist in the Miller

Compter & Buffer pattern of French

drama? Have I wronged him because

his plays have not that systematic linking

of facts together like a train of cars with

couplers and buffers at each end, that

distinguishes the regular rigidity of the

French play?

THE CLERGY AND POLITICAL REFORM.

In the Citizens' movement in New York

city for municipal reform, a great many

clergymen have exercised their right as

citizens, and united with the business

men's party. But it turns out that they

are dead weights; justly or not, the peo-

ple look upon the clergy as wanting in

practicality. When they undertake po-

litical reform, therefore, the people be-

lieve that pretence hands are laid to the

task.

As a matter of fact there is some reason

for this judgment, and a great deal of

injustice in it. What the average clergy-

man may lack in worldly wisdom essen-

tial in one who is to cope with vicious

elements in politics, he makes up in senti-

ment. Where it is a movement that con-

cerns not the domination of his church,

the inculcation of religious beliefs; and the

fostering of church dogmas, the engage-

ment of the clergyman in politics should

not be looked upon with suspicion; yet it

remains that it is so viewed by the many.

The many, unfortunately, are not dis-

posed to view clerical activity of that or-

der with pleasure, because the many are

not conformists to any religion. The

spirit of unbelief is one of distrust also.

Very often, and unjustly, it is one of

hatred. It is, therefore, well known to

worldly-wise men that a perfectly just, be-

nevolent and altogether desirable reform

in government may be swamped, and ir-

retrievably lost, if it is actively espoused

by clergymen. That this is an injustice

may be freely admitted, for the clergyman

who is sincerely laboring for the moral bet-

terment of men, must be, from his position

in the pulpit, a critic of more practicality

than the world is disposed to give him

credit for. It is impossible, if he is a

cultured man, for him to study society, ob-

serve its moral and immoral phases, com-

mune with his parishioners, note the results

of political action, the operations of law,

the conditions of communities under dif-

ferent systems, without being fitted in a

large sense to advise wisely to ends that

should be attained.

We suspect that the real cause for the

dislike to political movements forwarded

in part by the clergy, springs mainly from

the history of attempts by priests to make

the church dominant in political govern-

ment. Men suspect that such is still the

aim of all clericals, and they are unwilling

therefore to accord to clergymen engaging

in political reforms, the credit of sincerity

of purpose, and large-mindedness as citi-

zens.

THE KILLING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The question of the strength or weak-

ness of the iron-molders strike in San

Francisco cuts no necessary figure in the

matter of the killing of Cogan by Kerr.

Nor are the issues upon which the strike

developed of necessity involved in the

consideration of the tragedy of Thursday.

No matter whether the crowd of men who

assaulted Clausen and Kerr were Union

men or were hangers-on, the abstract ques-

tion of the guilt or innocence of Kerr

must be determined by the exact facts of

the assault and the defense made to it.

We can trust the Courts to ascertain the

truth and do justice.

Ordinarily the RECORD-UNION does not

choose to comment upon a case pending in

the Courts, but the one referred to appears

to be of a character that deserves present

treatment. It is agreed on all sides that

Kerr and Clausen were peaceably proceed-

ing along the street; that, as if by pre-

concert, from fifteen to twenty men sud-

denly appeared from hiding places and

assaulted Clausen, a non-union worker,

who claims to have been threatened with

violence by the Union men, and because

of which threats he had appealed to his

employer for protection, and hence Kerr

was escorting him to his work. That

Clausen was badly beaten, choked and

kicked by the gang of ruffians, and that

Kerr interfered to protect him, when he

too was set upon and choked and beaten,

and that thereupon he ran to his office for

assistance, but the door being fast and the

crowd pursuing him, he turned, drew a

weapon and fired, and that a young man

was killed by the shot who was at some

distance, and may or may not have been

engaged with the gang that set upon

Clausen. After the firing the rioters fled

in all directions and just who they were is

not known.

The head of the strikers' movement

disclaims for his men that they instigated

or prosecuted the assault, but admits that

by passion some of them may have been

led into it—that is, that the association may

not be able to fully control their men.

He agrees that Kerr has been held in

high esteem by the strikers and that they

had no ill-feeling against him, and hence

he thinks his men did not assail him. He

declares that his Union has denounced

and will continue to denounce resort to

violence. The facts thus recapitulated

are probably correct, since the statement

conforms to the consensus of testimony given

by those who saw the affray.

Such ruffianly outrages as that referred

to are a disgrace to our civilization and

the worst foes of honest labor, and cannot

under any circumstances be apologized for

or excused. Men must be permitted to

pass through the streets free from assault

in prosecution of lawful ends, and in the

cases where they are driven to the wall

they will be justified in using deadly

weapons in their defense no matter who

are the assailants. Such seems to be the

case of Kerr. The striking iron-molders

clearly see that such rights must be main-

tained and that no possible grievance they

may have can justify resort to violence.

That they have gone too far in maintain-

ing picket lines about the foundries is the

public judgment. Such surveillance is a

menace, an interference and a threat

against the public peace, and should long

ago have been broken up. The law that

guarantees strikers the right to leave em-

ployment and to organize to promote their

own interests guarantees to employers the

right to be free from annoyance, threat,

menace and assault in the peaceful pro-

secution of their business. Both rights

spring from the same constitutional guar-

antee. It follows, therefore, that, irrespec-

tive of the issues between the molders

and the foundry men, sympathy will go out

for Kerr and Clausen and exorcution will

be the public judgment passed upon the

ruffians who assaulted them. Accepting

the disclaimer of the molders in all sin-

cerity, it is unfortunate for them and their

cause that a gang of men should have

assaulted Clausen and Kerr without provo-

cation. The molders realize that they

will find it extremely difficult to convince

the people that men having no interest to

conserve, no revenge to work and no

grievances against employers, assembled in

secret places at an early hour and from

their ambush sprang upon their victims

for no other reason than pure devilish-

ness—and hence we say that the affair is

a very unfortunate one for the strikers, and

they will weaken their cause, however much

they may protest that they were not privy

to the riot. The promoters of the cause of

labor owe it to the interests they represent

to prove before the world that the work-

ingman is capable of prosecuting what he

deems his rights, without any invasion of

the rights of others.

INEQUALITIES OF TAXATION AGAIN.

Says the *Inter-Ocean*:

There is no justice in exempting the mil-

lion

COMMERCIAL.

its original color by Hall's Hair Renewer.

Medium Cows, over 46 lbs..... @5 3 1/2¢

1

WSEALI UNION.

SACRAMENTO, CAL. FBI WASH. OFFICE

ONLY A NOSE AHEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO'S SLIGHT LEAD FOR THE PENNANT.

The Senators Make Another Spurt for First Place—Their Eyes are on the Banner.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28th.—The Sacramento won the game from the Colonels to-day on the Oakland grounds by a score of 10 to 6, with an inning to spare.

The game was not a good one from a fielding standpoint, but there was plenty of hard hitting to make up for it.

Reitz's errors were on hard chances, but his three-base hit evened up matters. It was made when the Oaklanders were ahead, and as there were two men on bases it again put the Senators in the lead.

Both pitchers were hit hard and were supported well by the catchers.

Norris O'Neill hurt his hand in practice, and several changes in the Oakland's make-up became necessary.

Gagus again umpired a splendid game. Score:

OAKLAND.	T. R. B. H. S. R. P. O. A. E.
Hill, C. F.	3 1 0 1 0 0 1
C. O'Neill, I. F.	3 2 0 1 0 0 0
Bungay, C.	2 0 0 1 0 0 0
Carney, T. F.	5 0 1 0 2 0 0
McDonald, 2d B.	5 0 2 1 1 4 1
Lothman, S.	0 0 2 1 1 4 1
Slickney, 3d B.	4 1 2 1 1 1 1
Isaacson, 1st B.	3 0 0 0 12 4 1
Cobb, P.	4 0 0 0 0 0 1
Totals.	36 6 11 6 24 11 7
SACRAMENTO.	T. R. B. H. S. R. P. O. A. E.
Goodenough, C. F.	4 1 1 1 2 0 0
Daly, S.	4 1 1 1 2 0 0
Godar, 3d B.	3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stapleton, 1st B.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Rowman, C.	2 2 0 0 0 0 0
Roberts, I. F.	4 2 1 0 2 0 0
Reitz, 2d B.	4 1 0 0 4 1 2
McHale, T. F.	4 0 0 0 0 0 1
Harper, P.	4 1 0 0 0 0 1
Totals.	35 10 9 1 27 9 5
Runs by innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Oakland.	1 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 6
Sacramento.	2 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 10
Earned runs—Oakland, 1; Sacramento, 1.	
Three-base hit—Reitz. Two-base hits—Goodenough, Bungay, Harper. Sacrifice hits—Dungay, Carney. First base on errors—Oakland, 3; Sacramento, 4. First base on called balls—Oakland, 3; Sacramento, 2. Left on bases—Oakland, 9; Sacramento, 3. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Cobb, 7. Hit by pitcher—C. O'Neill. Double plays—Stapleton (unassisted); Daly, Reitz and Stapleton; McDonald and Isaacson. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Gagus.	

THE LEADERS DOWNED.

The Stocktons Bunched Their Hits—The Bay Team Made Errors.

STOCKTON, June 27th.—The Stocktons defeated the San Francisco to-day in an exciting game, with a score of 6 to 1.

Hapeman and Lookabaugh both pitched good ball, but the Stocktons bunched their hits on Lookabaugh in the sixth inning when, with two men out, Cahill hit for a single, Selma got first on balls and Holliday hit for a double, scoring Cahill and Selma. Fudger lined out a triple, and errors by Hanley and Levy followed, altogether netting the Stocktons five runs.

The San Francisco scored their only run in the first inning, on a base on balls, a steal and a double.

Ebright and Wilson carried off the fielding honors of the game. Contrary to custom, Donahue gave good satisfaction as umpire. Score:

STOCKTON.	T. R. B. H. S. R. P. O. A. E.
Cahill, I. F.	3 1 1 1 1 0 1
Selma, 1st B.	3 1 1 0 12 0 0
Holliday, C. F.	4 2 0 0 0 0 0
Fudger, S. S.	4 1 2 2 1 4 0
Fogarty, 2d B.	4 1 2 2 1 4 0
Wilson, 3d B.	5 0 0 0 0 3 5 1
Vogt, I. F.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Smith, C.	3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hapeman, P.	3 0 0 0 1 1 1
Totals.	35 6 6 5 27 17 8
SAN FRANCISCO.	T. R. B. H. S. R. P. O. A. E.
Shea, 2d B.	4 0 1 0 0 5 1 0
Sweeney, 1st B.	3 1 0 0 12 0 0
Hanley, C. F.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ebright, S. S.	4 0 1 0 2 5 1
Levy, I. F.	4 0 0 0 0 0 0
Speer, T. F.	3 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stevens, C.	3 0 0 0 0 2 3 0
Burchat, 3d B.	2 1 0 0 0 4 1
Lookabaugh, P.	1 0 0 0 0 2 0
Totals.	29 1 3 0 0 27 16
Runs by innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
San Francisco.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Stockton.	0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 6
Earned runs—Stockton, 2. Three-base hit—Fudger and Sweeney. Two-base hits—Holliday. First base on errors—Stockton, 6; San Francisco, 2. First base on called balls—Stockton, 3; San Francisco, 1. Left on bases—Stockton, 9; San Francisco, 7. Struck out—By Hapeman, 1; Shea, 3; Sweeney, 3. Sacrifice hits—Hanley. Passed balls—Smith, 3; Stevens, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Donahue.	

To-morrow's Game—Other Notes.

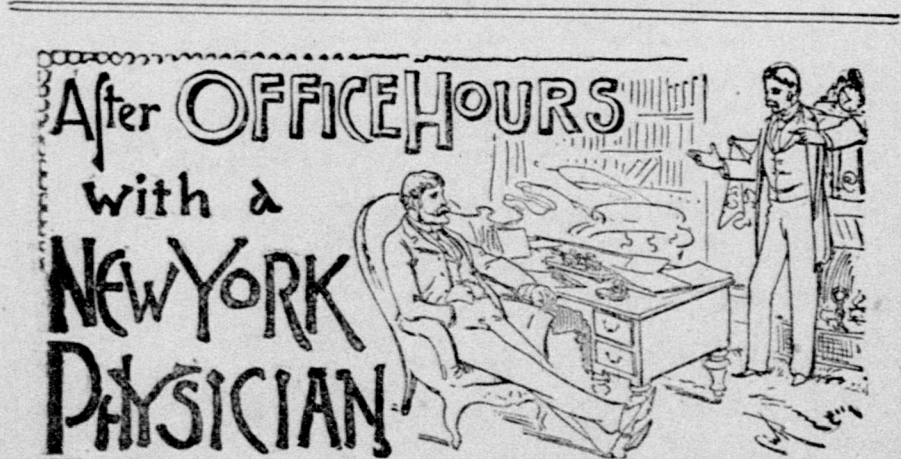
To-morrow afternoon, at Snowflake Park, the San Francisco and Sacramento cross bats, and it is safe to say that there will be one of the largest crowds of people present that has attended a ball game this season. Harper and Lookabaugh will be the opposing pitchers. The positions of the other players were published several days ago.

It is reported that Stallings, Whitehead and Hardie, the California players who considered themselves too good for the coast this year, have been released in the East, and are anxious to hit themselves

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



What are Piles?
DOCTOR. They are enlarged veins which have become irritated or inflamed, and are accompanied with pain and itching, or bearing-down sensation.
How should they be treated?
DOCTOR. Either medically or surgically. Most cases may be greatly relieved by soothing astringent lotions or ointments, which relieve the pain and itching, and cause retraction of the lumps which form the piles. There is nothing better for this purpose than POND'S EXTRACT and POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT. Either the fluid or the ointment has the astringent and soothing effect referred to and is a very useful preparation. In fact for this purpose they are best used together.
Accept no substitute for Pond's Extract. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London. Beware of imitations.

Kingsford's
Oswego
Corn Starch
Makes most delicious
ICE CREAMS, PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, CUSTARDS, SOUPS, GRAVIES, ETC.,
Prof. ARTHUR H. HASSALL, of London, England, author of "Food and its Adulterations," especially recommends Kingsford's Corn Starch as a pure, nourishing and wholesome food, and when prepared with milk invaluable for infants, children and invalids.
T. KINGSFORD & SON, Oswego, N. Y.



FOR SALE BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND BARS.

DOWN RIVER!

GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE SONS OF VETERANS' Moonlight Excursion JULY 2d. There will be no crowding permitted. Room will be ample. Steamer and barge lashed side by side. Artillery Band; Dancing; Refreshments. Leave foot of N street at 6:30. Tickets at Sacramento Bank, M. L. Hammer's, at 901 I street, 329 J street, Baker & Hamilton's, at 111 D street, and at Weinstein, Lubin & Co., S. 11.

BASEBALL—CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29th.
SACRAMENTO VS. SAN FRANCISCO.
Game called. — AT 2 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents; Ladies free.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT AT 1:15 AND 1:45, stopping as usual. Reserved Seats at Golden Eagle Clear Store.

CLUBS.	Oakland.	Sacramento.	San Francisco.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage.
Oakland.	8	10	26	51	509	.509
Sacramento.	8	8	10	26	45	.565
San Francisco.	8	8	10	26	45	.565
Games Lost.	25	21	30	50	95	

Proof Conclusive and the Controversy Settled.

A Boston man who has gone into fruit raising in Florida is in the habit of telegraphing to a partner in the North when ever any important fact comes up in the business.
Last winter, at a time when an unusually severe cold snap had extended as far south as the Gulf States, where a heavy frost was reported, he sent a dispatch to say that his plantation had not been injured by the cold.
It happened that during the cold weather his partner had taken a long sleigh ride, in the course of which he had the misfortune to freeze his face slightly. The dispatches which were exchanged read as follows:
"I have 15,000 pineapples, and the frost has not touched one."
The reply was: "I have only one nose, and the frost has nipped that."—*Tenth's Companion.*

LET US HEAR NO MORE ABOUT BOGUS MATHUSHEK PIANOS.

A. C. SHAW & CO.,

—AGENTS FOR THE—
GENUINE MATHUSHEK PIANOS,
1023 EIGHTH ST. SACRAMENTO.
my34-jt465

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.
Friday, June 27th.
Julia A. Hagle vs. John Hagle, in re Henry McCann, an insolvent; Mechanics' Building and Loan Association vs. John Hagle; Giovanni Gagliardi vs. Italian Society et al. All continued.

In re A. J. Danis, an insolvent—Order discharging debtor.
In re Fred Mason, an insolvent—Order confirming sale of personal property.
Nellie T. Halsey vs. George C. McMullen—Continued.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.
Friday, June 27th.
Estate of C. E. Dillard, deceased—Order made confirming sale of real estate. Continued one week.
Estate of Ann Valieu, deceased. Continued one week.

Estate of C. R. Hooper, deceased—Order made setting aside homestead.
Estate of A. Ostwald, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of F. K. Watson, deceased—Order allowing compromise.
Estate of Eugene Blum, deceased—Order settling account and for distribution.
Estate of F. Erney, deceased—Order made to sell real estate.

Estate of Thomas Armstrong, deceased—Continued one week.
Estate of McKewen, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of E. Ehrlich, deceased—Order made to sell personal property.
Estate of Henry Keema, deceased—Letters to Mary Keema. Appraisers—Robert Christianson, D. McLaughlin and F. R. Beckley.

Estate of A. G. Tryon. Continued one week.
Estate and guardianship of Oughton minors—Order appointing J. W. Gulliver guardian, on giving a bond to each minor of \$1,500.

C. H. Todd vs. Minnie H. Robertson—Cause transferred to United States Circuit Court.
A. Olsen vs. C. A. Lovell—Demurrer to amended complaint sustained. Notice waived. Ten days to answer.

F. Crosby vs. Charles Heisen—Demurrer overruled. Ten days to answer.
H. A. Root vs. Strobel et al.—Argued and submitted.

Trial Calendar.
Ballew vs. Hunt et al.—Settled.
Estate of J. Potter, deceased—Set for July 8th.
Tilden vs. Capital Gas Company—Set for July 9th.

Cooper vs. Hopkins—July 7th.
Crosby vs. Heisen—July 7th.
Rose vs. Williams—July 7th.
Williams vs. Williams—July 8th.
Donley vs. Nelson—July 14th.
Grant vs. Sacramento Bank—July 17th.
Harlow vs. Carey—July 16th.

A peculiar style of advertising, which still exists in many towns and rural districts, is the "card of thanks." After a man has passed through some severe tribulation, such as illness and the death of a near relative, he inserts in the local paper a card, formally thanking his friends for their kind attentions. The Houston, Tex. Tribune thinks that the business was rather overdone by a man who caused a card to be inserted thanking the undertaker "for the pleasant and satisfactory manner" in which that functionary buried his wife.

ADVERTISEMENT OF HALE BROS. & CO.

Parasol Sale To-day.



TO-DAY.

SALE

PARASOLS

FLOUNCINGS.

TO-DAY.

ALSO: 200 yards plain white hemstitched FLOUNCINGS, 36 inches wide, will be sold at 25 cents a yard.

LARGE FLAGS.

Besides our complete assortment of mounted Flags we have a large line of large unmounted Flags, suitable for poles and for streamers. These Flags are similar to Bunting, and are made of heavy Cotton, and contain 42 stars.

3-foot Flags, 30 cents each.
4-foot Flags, 50 cents each.
5-foot Flags, \$1.00 each.
6-foot Flags, \$1.40 each.
9-foot Flags, \$3 each.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

CORNER OF NINTH AND K STREETS SACRAMENTO, CAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SOCIAL DANCE

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE OLIVE BRANCH Ladies' Society at Turner Hall TUESDAY EVENING, July 1st. Admission, 50 cents; including refreshments.
j25-25T4

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC!

And Moonlight Festival,
TO BE GIVEN BY THE DANISH SOCIETY DANIA, at RICHMOND GROVE,
SUNDAY, July 6, 1890.

Games for old and young, and music by the Hussar Band. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 12 years free.
j25T4-5

To the Public.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT our store, 923 K street, will be open for business THIS (Saturday) EVENING, with a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles, etc. Everything fresh and new. Prescriptions and family receipts a specialty. The same will be filled at reasonable rates and of the very best material, and satisfaction guaranteed. The prescription department will be in charge of W. M. HATCH, who is well and favorably known by the citizens of Sacramento and vicinity, where he has been employed in the retail drug business for the past nine years and over, which is a guarantee of the careful and competent handling of this department. Hoping to see our many friends and to receive a fair share of the public patronage, we are, yours,
T. M. LASH & CO.

Having taken charge of the retail department of T. M. LASH & CO.'s store, 923 K street, I am pleased to see my many friends and the public generally, and will hold myself in readiness to render them prompt and faithful service. Very respectfully, W. M. HATCH.
j25T4

AMUSEMENTS.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

CHAS. P. HALL, Proprietor and Manager
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Grand Matinee.
TO-NIGHT—LAST PERFORMANCE OF
AFTER DARK!

SEE THE OLD FAVORITE, BOBBY GAYLOR.

Last Appearance of
Kolly & Murphy!
THE GREAT BOXERS.

SEATS ON SALE ALL DAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

CHAS. P. HALL, Proprietor and Manager
NEXT WEEK: 76
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, June 30th, July 1st and 2d,
Special Engagement of the Distinguished English Artist, MR.

Wilson Barrett

MISS RASTLAKE, and Entire London Company, including George Barrett, direct from Baldwin Theater, San Francisco.
MONDAY NIGHT—Mr. Barrett's Own Arrangement of
TUESDAY NIGHT—Mr. Barrett's Original Princess Theater Version of SILVER KING.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT—Mr. Barrett in Three Plays—THE COLOR PRINCE, A CLERICAL ERROR and CHATTERBOX.
PRICES—50 cents and \$1.—No higher. Reserved seats now on sale for all three performances.
j25T4

ITALIAN EXCURSION.

THE BERSAGLIERIE SOCIETY, NO. 3, WILL run an excursion to Stockton.
SUNDAY, JUNE 29th.
SPECIAL TRAIN will leave at 8 A. M. and return about 10 P. M.
RUSSELL BAND will accompany excursion. TICKETS (round trip) \$1.75. For sale at Roma Hotel, Second street.
j25T4

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONTAINED IN THE WEEKLY L. 5225.

SAMUEL JELLY JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE.

LIQUIDATION SALE.

Samuel Jelly Jewelry Establishment (Founded 1850). Entire stock offered to the public at cost until the Evening of July 3d, to liquidate the interest of DR. ARTHUR C. JELLY, who retires from the business.

Being duly authorized, I will sell AT COST for seventeen days, from the entire stock of the SAMUEL JELLY JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT, Sacramento, commencing Saturday, June 14th, and continuing (open evenings) UNTIL JULY 3d.

The stock has been lately added to and made complete in every department, but intending purchasers may rely on PRICES being in every instance WHAT DEALERS PAY AT WHOLESALE. In fact the PRICES ARE RELIED ON for a Successful and IMMEDIATE SALE.

A splendid lot of American WATCHES (HOWARD, WALTHAM and ELGIN) in Gold, Gold-Filled and Silver Cases, are a special feature; while a few fine DIAMONDS, a large assortment of GOLD JEWELRY, also ROLLED GOLD, Reed & Barton PLATEDWARE, and articles of TABLEWARE in general use, CLOCKS, etc., comprise a stock worthy the reputation this house has borne for forty years. Each and every article GUARANTEED as represented at sale, and the public afforded every opportunity for inspection. A bona fide sale AT COST for a legitimate business purpose. By order of the Receiver,
HUGH MAULDIN, Manager.

County of Sacramento, ss.

State of California, ss.

WILLIAM GODT, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I have been in the employ of the late SAMUEL JELLY, also MRS. LIZZIE A. LYTLE and ARTHUR C. JELLY (heirs of SAMUEL JELLY), since the year 1875, and am familiar with the jewelry business, and hold, and have held for years, a position of trust and confidence with the said firm. I have read the advertisement of "Liquidation Sale," and know the contents thereof, and have, by direction of the Receiver, and with the assistance of SAMUEL KATZENSTEIN, fixed the prices upon the goods offered for sale as above; and I know of my own knowledge that the price so fixed, and which each purchaser at the above sale will pay therefor, is in each instance the wholesale price of the article. WILLIAM GODT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1890.

JAMES B. DEVINE, Justice of the Peace.

CAPITAL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY.

BEST * PLACE

On Earth
TO BUY
Correct
CLOTHING

FOR ALL MEN,
SUITABLE FOR ALL
Occasions and Occupations, is at
S. S. NATHAN & CO.'S,
300 to 305 K Street.

AND WHY?

Because our productions are exclusive—they bear the stamp of originality; they are different from any other clothing made; they are cut different, trimmed different, made different, and they look different. To purchasers they are irresistible.

Last, but not least, are the astonishingly low prices we quote.

For a fair sample of our stock see the display in our capacious show windows.

Our Stock of FURNISHING GOODS and HATS

Cannot be beat, and sell at Lowest Prices yet named for equal values.

Our Stock of TRUNKS

We are Closing Out at Cost, As we shall cease keeping them in the future.

S. S. NATHAN & CO.,

N. E. Corner Third and K streets, SACRAMENTO—CAL.

Orders from the country will have prompt and careful attention.

CAPITAL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING CO.,

600 and 602 K street.